itor Post PAID

MISCELLANEOUS.

'Popping the Questiom.

'But why don't you get married ?' said a bouncing girl, with a laughing eye, to a smooth faced, innocent looking youth who blushed

up to the eyes at the question.
'Well, I-' said the youth, stopping short with a gasp, and fixing his eyes upon vacan-cy with a puzzled and foolish expression. "Well, go on; you what?" said the fair cross questioner, almost imperceptibly in-clining nearer to the young man 'Now just

tell me right straight out, you what? 'Why, I-O, pshaw! I don't know,' You do-I say you do know; come, I

"You do—I say you do know; come, I want to know."

O I can't tell you—'

'I say you can. Why you know I'll never mention it, and you may tell of course, you know, for hav'nt I always been your friend!"

'Well, you have, I know,' replied the be

leagued youth. And I'm sure I always thought you liked me, went on the maiden in tender and mellow accents.

O, I do upon my word-yes indeed I do Maria, said the unsophisticated youth, very warmly, and he found that Maria had unconsciously placed her hand in his open

Then there was silence.
'And then—well John I' said Maria dropping her eyes to the ground.
'Eh! Oh! well?' said John dropping his

eyes, and Maria's hand at the sa 'I'm pretty sure you love somebody, John.

in fact,' said Maria, assuming again a tone of raillery. I know you're in love, and John, why don't you tell me all about it at once!'
'Well I—' said John somewhat puzzled. · Well 11 O, you silly mortal, what is there

to be afraid of? O, it ain't because I'm afraid of anything at all, and I'll—well now, Maria, I will tell

·Well, now, John?' 'I-' said John, again puzzled. Eh?' said Maria.

'I-' continued he.
'Yes,' replied Maria. 'I am in love! now don't tell; you won't will you!' said John violently shaking Ma-ria by the hand, and looking her in her face

with a most imploring expression.

'Why, of course you know, John I'll never breathe a word of it—you know I won't don't you John?' This was spoken in a mellow whisper, and the cherry lips of Maria were so near John's ear when she spoke, that if he had turned his head to look at her, there might have occurred an exceedingly danger-

ous collision.

'Well, Maria,' said John, 'I've told you now, and you shall know all about it. I have always thought a great deal of you,

-Yes, John.

'I am sure that you would do anything for me that you could—'
'Yes, John you know I would.'

never angry with you in my life.'
'No, you was'nt; and I have often felt a recat mind to, but-

'It's not to late now, you know John.'
'Well Maria do you think I'm to young to get married?

Indeed, I do not, John; and I know it would be a good thing for you, too, for every body says the sooner young people get mar-ried the better, when they are prudent and inclined to love one another. That is just what I think; and now Maria.

I do wan't to get married, and if you'll just—'
'Indeed, I will, John, for you know I was always partial to you, and I've said so often our back.

Well, I declare, I've all along thought you might object, and that's the reason I've been always afraid to ask you."

'Object! no, I'd die first; you may ask of me just anything you please.'
'And you'll grant it?' enquired John.

'I will,' she replied.
'Then, Marin, I want you to 'pop' the question for me to Mary Sullivan for-

What?' said Maria somewhat agitated. "Eh?" said John. 'Do you love Mary Sullivan?' said Ma-

'O, indeed I do, with all my heart,' said

'I always thought you were a fool,' said

'I say you are a foel,' said she, and you'd better go home—your mother wants you!— O, vou—you—you stupid? she exclaimed in a shrill treble, as she gave poor John a slap on the check that sent him reeling. It was noon day, and yet John declares he saw myriads of stars flashing around him, more than he ever saw before in the night

RUSSIAN MODE OF CURING DRUNKEN-NESS .- The following singular means for curing habitual drunkenness is employed by a Russian physician, Dr Schreiber, or Brzese-Litewski :- It consists in confining the drunkard in a room and furnishing him, at discretion, with brandy diluted with two-thirds of water, as much wine, beer, and coffee as he desires, but containing one-third of brandy; all the food-the bread, meat, &c -- are steeped in brandy and water. The poor wight is continually drunk and 'dort' On the fifth day of this regime he has an extreme disgust for brandy : he earnestly requests other diet, but his desires must not be yielded to, until the poor wretch no longer desires to ent or drink; he is then certainly cured of his "penchant" for drunkenness. He acquires such a disgust for brandy that he unanimously appointed. is ready to vomit at the sight of it.

O'Mr Crittenden remarked in his speech at Baltimore, that Mr Van Buren, in his Pennsylvania letter, said "that he was beaten in 1840 by a whirlwind of will exchange it to a Harrycane.





VOL. IX.

MIDDLEBURY, VT .-- WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1844

NUMBER 5.

The following beautiful and soul-attirring lines, from the pen of J. G. Whittier, well known as a poet, and friend of abolition, were first published in the year 1830. They were true them—they are true sow. The lines which we have printed in italies may be regarded as almost prophetic.

HENRY CLAY. Not fallen !- no, as well the tall And pillared Alleghany fall-As well Ohio's giant tide Roll backward in its mighty track, As he-Columbia's hope and pride-The slandered and the sorely tried.

In his triumphant course sink back! Star of the west! a million eyes Are turning gladly unto kim;-The shrine of old idolatries Before his kindling light grows dim! And men awake as from a dream Of meteors dazzling to betray,

And bow before his purer beam-The carnest of a better day! He is not fallen !- seek to bind The chainless and unbidden wind-Oppose the torrent's headlong course,-

But dream not that the mighty mind Will bend before the blast of hate, Or quail at dark and eauseless ill!

For, though all else be desolate, It stoops not from its high estate-A Marins 'midst the ruins still!

He is not fallen!-every breeze That remulers o'er Culumbia's bosom From wild Penolscot's forest trees. From occan share-from inland seas, Or where the rich magnolia's blassma Floats sume-like on the sultry wind, Is bearing amound to his car A homoge for his lofty mind-A mead the fallen never find-A praise which Parmorn only hear!

All hail !- the hour is hastening on, When, vainly tried by slander's flame. Columbia shall behold her son. Unharmed-without a laurel gone-As from the flame of Babylon

The angel-guarded trial came !-The slanderer shall be silent then-His spell shall leave the minds of men, AND HIGHER GLORY WAIT UPON THE WESTERN PATRIOT'S FUTURE NAME

THE GALAXY.

THE YOUNG MEN AWAKE.

At a meeting of the young men of Middlebury, convened at the Town Room, Friday evening, May 24th, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Clay Club, W. S. Johnson was called to preside, and Harrison C. Gridley was appointed Secretary.

On motion, voted that a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution for the Club and report the present meeting. The -Well, I thought so, and you don't know following persons were chosen: Edward J. how long I've wanted to talk to you about Phelps, Ephraim Maxham, George M.

I declare, John, 1—you might have told me long ago if you wanted, for I m sure I was Constitution reported the following, which was adopted as the Constitution of the young mon's Clay Club.

1st. This association shall be known by the name of the Middlebury Young Men's Clay Club, and all whig young men within the limits of the town of Middlebury who shall record their names with the Secretary of the Club shall be considered members

2nd. The association shall be to discuss and to disseminate light upon the great ques-tions at issue in the coming election before the American People, and to urge by all foir and honorable means the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, and of Theodore Frelinghuysen to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

d. The officers of the Club shall consist of President, five Vice Presidents, a Secretary, an Executive Committee of five to be chosen by the Club.
4th. It shall be the duty of the President to

preside at the meetings of the Club. 5th, It shall be the duty of the Vice Presidents to preside at the meetings of the Club in the absence of the President.

6th. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the

Club, to conduct all correspondence of the Club, to warn meetings under the direction of the Executive Committee, to act as Treasurer to the Club, and in that capacity to receive, take charge of, and pay out all funds collected for the benefit of the Club, and to keep a regular account of the same. h. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to collect funds for the use of the Club by such means as they shall deem expedient, and to pay over the same to the Secretary, to draw on the Secretary, so far as he has funds in his hands belonging to the Club, for general expenses, and to pay the same, to appoint meetings of the Club as they shall from time to time deem expedient, to provide a suitable place, and make all necessary arrangements for such meet and to manage all the general and finan-

cial affairs of the Club. from time to time as the Executive Committee shall deem expedient, or as the Club shall resolve by vote.

th. The proceedings of such meetings shall be conducted under such rules as shall be

adopted by the Club. On motion of J. M. Slade it was voted that a committee of five be chosen by the chair to nominate officers for the Club. The following gentlemen were appointed: J. B. Cope-land, D. S. Church, J. H. Simmonds, J.

Cobb jr. O. Seymour. The committee reported the following neminations for officers of the Club, who were

Joseph Warner, President. J. Myers, J. Davenport, J. Cobb, jr. H. L. Enos, Vice Presidents.

Charles G. Wainwright, Secretary. W. S. Johnson, G. M. Brown, D. S. This year, said Mr. C., we Church, J. H. Simmonds, H. C. Gridley, Executive Committee.

J. M. Slade passed unanimously,

Resolved. That in the coming contest, we enter the field as freemen, to secure the restoration, permanency and stability, of those principles, that influenced the minds of Washington, and the fathers of our coun-Washington, and the fathers of our country, in their noble contest for freedom, and and equal rights.

Resolved. That the following fundamental principles of the whig party, viz:

A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation: An adequate revenue, with a fair protection to

American industry:

Just restraints on the executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto:
A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among all the States:
An honest and equal administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against

improper interference in elections. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single Term-are in perfect keeping with the spirit and genius of our noble Federal Constitution, and upon their adoption by the people, do we look for the safety of that glorious instrument, and the perpetuity of our free in-

Resolved, That as Young Men, we aim at our country's welfare, and our object is not to recriminate and abuse those who may honestly differ with us upon questions of national policy, but by arguments seek to convince them that we are right and they

are wrong.

Resolved, That our aim is not so much the elevation of men to power, as to have a practical operation, through the length and breadth of the land of those principles we deem so essential to the happiness, and

well-being of this nation.

Resolved, That we invite our opponents as men that we highly respect, to examine the principles we maintain, and compare them with those they are invited to fasten upon themselves and us, by the election of men, whose sympathies are not with the people. Resolved, That in HENRY CLAY, we re-

cognize a long, true and tried patriot; one who serves his country for his country's good. The profound statesman, urging the adoption of those measures only, that are pre-eminently calculated to advance the great interests of this nation, maintaining her honor at home and abroad, and urging her citizens to convey to posterity unsulfied her fair name and glory, the able diplomatist; conducting our former negocia-tions with foreign nations, with prudence, sagacity, firmness, and with a single desire to advance the happiness of his fellow men, the plain, honest, open hearted, straight forward man, seeking not to conceal his opin-ions upon great public questions, but frank-ly avowing the same, and during to do right if even at the expense of corrupt public fa-

lesolved, That in Theodore Frelinghuysen, we find a man every way worthy to be as-sociated with our noble "Harry of the West," one who will never prove treacherous to his friends or principles. A man who has in the Senate of the U. S., at the bar, as Judge upon the bench, and in filling other important public offices, given full proof of his patriotism, integrity, ability. and HONESTY.

Resolved. That although we are young men, we have interests at stake in the coming election, and those we are determined to

Resolved. That as the whig banner is thrown to the breeze, bearing the honored and beloved names of Clay, and Frelinghuysen, under its folds we contend for victory, as-sured as we are, that "our union is perfect, our cause just.'

The above resolutions were ably discussed by Messrs O. Seymour, D. Wooster, C. Aiken, E. J. Phelps, J. M. Slade.

The Club were favored during the evening with several interesting songs from the Glee Club and otherwise. On motion, voted that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Northern Galaxy.

JOS. WARNER, Pres't. C. G. WAINWRIGHT, Sec.

very interesting account of the practical working of this telegraph. The almost absolute annihilation of time and space, in the transmission of intelligence is astonishing, and must lead to the most remarkable results:

Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph, now onnects between the Capitol at Washington and the Railroad Depot in Pratt, between Charles and Light streets, Baltimore. The wires were brought in yesterday from the outer depot and attached to the telegraphic of Oh apparatus in a third story room in the depot warehouse building. The batteries were charged this morning and the Telegraph put in full operation, conveying intelligence to and from the Capitol. A large number of gentleman were present to see the operations of this truly astonishing contrivance. Many admitted to the room had their names sent lown, and in less than a second the apparatus in Baltimore was put in operation by ings, to invite speakers to address the Club tendant in Washington, and before the lapse of a half minute the same names were re-turned plainly written. At half-past 11 th. There shall be meetings of the Club o'clock, A. M. the question being asked here, what the news was at Washington ?' the answer was almost instantaneously returned-Van Buren scock is rising'-meaning of course that his chances were strengthening to receive the nomination on Monday next .-The time of day was also enquired for, when the response was given from the Capitol— shouting and applause occured during his forty-nine minutes past eleven.' At this speech, and as he sat down, 'forty-nine minutes past eleven.' At this period it was also asked how many persons were spectators to the Telegraphic experi-ments in Washington ?—the answer was 'sixteen.' After which a variety of names were sent up from Washington, some with their compliments to their friends here, whose of which was an order to the agent here not to pay a certain bill. Here, however, the him an opostate.

ed, and is as follows:
One o'clock.—There has just been made: motion in the House to go into committee of the whole on the Oregon question. Reject-

d-ayes 79, nays 86. Half past one.—The House is now engaged on private bills.

Quarter to two.—Mr. Atherton is now

Mr. S. will not be in Baltimore to night. So that we are thus enabled to give to our readers information from Washington up to two o'clock .- This is indeed the annihilation

900

Balloon Escape .- The mystery of the land ing of a ballon in Greene county in this State, is explained in a slip we have received from the Hollidaysburgh (Pa.) paper, from which we learn that Mr. Wise, the daring aronaut. made a perilous ascension at that place last Saturday week, which fortunately for him, resulted only in the loss of his new and beautiful balloon, and in his receiving a few trifling bruises. Before starting, the wind being very high, it was discovered the net work

"A Shark!"-I had heard and read so many marvelous stories about the rapacity of the shark, that I felt somewhat desirous of an opportunity of judging of the truth of the yarns with which the sailors entertained us gaping landsmen. My curiosity was not long ungratified. We were within view of the in this duty, he unfortunately overbalanced himself and fell overboard. The sea being tolerably calm, and the man an excellent captain's gig, which hung astern; but, owing to the hurry of the moment, the boat was carclessly lowered by the run, and the whole party were immersed. No time was of course lost in getting out another boat, but before it could be lowered, the man in the foretop shouted out-"A shark! a shark! make haste and the spars and rigging became also crowded with anxious spectators. A scene of fear-ful interest presented itself to our view, and almost every man's cheek became blanched with horror. Within about twenty feet of the vessel utterly unconscious of the proximity of this dangerous neighbor, was an enormous shark, whose extended jaws were already unconserd to extend the unconservation of foreign wares, in proportion as their value has been increased by the employment of foreign capital and foreign labor? the first mate, who was swimming towards election, and those we are determined to maintain, not only in our primary assemblies but at the Relief Rec. tance,) the latter looked round, and became paralyzed with terror. The monster was on the point of seizing him, when the secon boat arrived opportunely to his assistance and picked him up. Cheated of his prey, the shark made for another of the struggling men

and succeeded in laying hold of a poor fellow named Andrews, who could not swim, and who was supporting himself on a hencoop that had just been thrown overboard to him. snow .- Life in the Ranks.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SO.

ged into the disputed question of moral and political power, and argued that the former greatly excelled the latter for Abolition purposes, in a speech of considerable length.

He was followed by Rev. Charles A Dennison, of Boston, who took the oppo site side of the question, and occupied ome time in an eulogy of the ballot-box. Mr D. was one of those who left the so-ciety a few years ago. He argued strongly that God had given political power to man as a weapon, and it was right to use it. Continued interruptions of hisses,

to gag women. And he had come here to address an anti-slavery meeting. None names had just been transmitted to them.—

Several items of private intelligence were also transmitted backwards and forwards, one do this. I repudiate him, I pronounce

The following resolutions introduced by Patriot at 2 P. M." In about a minute the on-Burlelgh-"Let him go on." -- "No, from our own experience, and is the utmo Patriot at 2 P. M." In about a minute the answer came back thus; "It will be attended to."

No, Dennison."—"Let him go on. ——"No, Iron our own experience, and is a follows:

One o'clock, P. M.—The despatch has arrived, and is as follows:

One o'clock.—There has just been made a complete of the life of man too short to teach anything to a nation? Are not the counsels of the wise and good, the dead and living of our own land, sufficient for our guidance? For me, sir, the examples and teachings of occupied some forty-five minutes in a dry our fathers suffice. I look for no instruction speech. After which Dennison rose, and in the science of government to British wricalmy replied to Garrison's charges. His ters at home, or to British renegades, or alienanswer was, "By their fruits ye shall ated Americans here; and I prefer the palknow them." He did not differ from pable prosperity that I can see and feel to the Wm. Lloyd Garrison on the great point of anti-slavery, but on other points he did differ heaven-wide. As to being an apostate, he opened the Bible before him, and treat the bill under consideration, and to inquire treat the memorable words: "Physician read the memorable words: "Physician to its real character and purposes. It is read the memorable words: "Physician scarcely possible to cast a glance at it, withheal thyself." The scene again became out discovering that both its arguments and confusion worse confounded. Dennison its facts are derived from sources unfriendly was the favorite, but hooting and hissing to American interests, and more disposed to

coast of Madagascar, when it became necessary to take in water to fill empty casks.—

While a Portuguese seamen was employed in this duty, he unfortunately overbalanced himself and fell overboard. The sea being tolerably calm, and the man an excellent swimmer, no danger was apprehended on his account. The first mate and four of the crew safety. What became of him we don't salutary discrimination, and in effect to give prepared to descend to his assistance in the captain's gig, which hung astern; but, owing great deals of confusion, and then desper-

This is a very fair specimen of the

whole proceedings! From such an assemblage we would exsect nothing better than the adoption of

Resolved: That the Abolitionists of this country should make it one the primary objects of their agitation to dis-solve the American Union

Comment on such disgraceful transac

SPEECH OF MR GEO. P. MARSH. OF VERMONT.

ON THE TARIFF BILL Delivered in the House of Representatives of

the U. States, April 30, 1844. Concluded. It is, then, known what quantity of land The Baltimore Patriot gives the following mate, who happened to be one of them, rose culation may be made. The effects of a giv-with competent protection to most branches from his bed, his hair had turned as white as en policy may be to some extent foreseen. of domestic industry. and the causes being known, it is safe to ar- I am aware that northern democrats, in

> ClETY.
>
> [Reported for the New York Observer.]
> This Society held its anniversary on Tuesday morning, at the Apollo Rooms, F. Jackson, Esq., being in the chair, and was opened with prayer by Dr Brisbane of Ohio.
>
> Wm Lloyd Garrison read from Hosea iv., and declared the platform to be free, open to all who chose to occupy it. He was followed by Mr A Ballou, who plunged into the disputed question of moral ticipations to the future to even approximate already smitten them with panic terror. It

but a leap into the dark. Let us be content ductive industry of our people; and the with present prosperity, and suffer not our-self-styled democrat for the laborer is that of selves to be bewildered by the fears of evils, Quaker skipper for the enemy's captain who

that, whatever the practice of England may be, the teachings of her popular waters tend to the very doctrines inculcated by this report. Authors are subsidized to manufacture with a view of protection; for I have not observed to manufacture with a view of protection; for I have not observed the unforcement branches of the independence here the unforcement branches of industry, and of the unforcement branches of industry. free-trade therories for the foreign market, served that constitutional scruples oppose

legislation. She commends herself to the and who, in the case of the four recusant

paid a few minutes before.

At half past 12 o'clock, the following was sent to Washington. "Ask the reporter in Congress to send a despatch to the Baltimore in close increased. Loud cries of Dennis-

was the favorite, but hooling and hissing to American interests, and more disposed to mingled with the appliance.

Garrison rose: "once there was a man disclose the whole truth. You are hearing the arguments and assumptions of British importers from the mouths of American statesso that he could not proceed.)—Why hiss? Are you cowards? (Tremendous labor is so thinly disguised, if, indeed, there be hissing.) Are you destards? (Increase to extract the country of the first indeed, there is a so thinly disguised, if, indeed, there be a so that he could not proceed.) hissing.) Are you dastards? (Increas- any attempt at concealment, it, indeed, there is a ing noise of all kinds.) A voice from the work of supercrogation to point it out; but crowd, "Judge not."--Garrison: That so far as the policy it inculcates can be refing bruises. Before starting, the wind being very high, it was discovered the net work was fast giving way about the top of the balloon. Nothing daunted, however, by this unlucky circumstance, the aronant stepped into the car, and ascended rapidly, a bulb as large as a hogshead protruding through the netting. On reaching an altitude of about 4,000 feet, he encountered a severe gale from the West, which tossed the balloon to and fro, with great violence, increasing the rupture in the netting at every surge. At this crisis an extended the surge is not increasing the rupture in the netting at every surge. At this crisis an extended the surge is not increase of the duties imposed by the existing law, and then to neutralize this protection, by a slight reduction, or, as in the case of wool not grown in the country, a slight increase of the duties imposed by the existing law, and then to neutralize this protection, by admitting the manufacturer can be interested to any intelligible principle, it is this: to make a show of protection to the raw material, by a slight reduction, or, as in the case of wool not grown in the country, a slight increase of the duties imposed by the existing law, and then to neutralize this protection, by admitting the manufacturer can be induced to proceed the process of the duties imposed by the existing law, and then to neutralize this protection, or, as in the manufacture to make a show of protection to the man named Benedict—(a voice, "we won't hear of him" and continued confusion.) Dennison rose and called out "don't think he means me, my friends." Garthen there was once a to make a show of protection to the man named Benedict—(a voice, "we won't hear of him" and continued confusion.) Dennison rose and called out "don't think he means me, my friends." Garthen the car, and ascended rapidly, a bulb as large as a hogshead protruding through the means me, my friends." Garthen the car, and ascended rapidly, a bulb as loud voice) I say them there was once a to make a show of protection the netting at every surge. At this crisis an expedient flashed across his mind. He threw his whole weight upon the valve rope, which soon brought the ballou to the ground. After bounding about for some distance, it was driven into the top of a high tree in a piece of woodland, where Mr. Wise, becoming released from the car, was glad to part with his grial companion, which dashed out of sight in a few moments.

"You are the one it fits best." A man at the side: "This meeting is not to be breaken up by a clergyman and a gagger of women." Another voice: "Who are you?" and the uproar became tremendous. Garrison at length got a chance to denounce Mr Dennison and culogize to denounce Mr Dennison and culogize to denounce the same, or a lower rate of duty.—You destroy his market, by destroying the inducement of the domestic manufacturer to buy. This is too palpable to require any elucidation beyond the simple statement. Ingag.

Abby then rose and gave a history of the Society, and although "she did not wish to make a speech," she occupied an hour in her usual interesting and modest way.

Aboy kerly, whom mat press had dared to the simple statement. Indeed, so unequivocally is the bill characterized by unrelenting hostility to American industry, that it in general reduces the duties imposed by the tariff of 1842 on foreign manufactures just in proportion to the amount of foreign labor expended upon them. This is After she sat down, there was some a point of so great importance that I desire to thing said near Mr Dennison, Mr Garrison draw to it the special attention of the Comannounced the Hutchinsons. There was mittee. By the tariff of 1842, the highest dumittee. but we would not hear what it was about, upon domestic labor. The bill now under half per cent.; the duty on silk goods from five to forty per cent. The duty on iron four per cent., on manufactures of iron from four to one hundred and seven per cent. The duty on common wool, three cents per pound, on woolen goods from five to fifty-seven per shouted out—"A shark! a shark! make haste men, for your lives! A general rush was instantly made to the sides and bow of the vested, which, by this time, had been put about of a series adopted by this meeting.

Resolutions of the stamp of the one that cent. The duty on the simpler glass wares, one per cent.; if partially cut, sixty-two per cent, if cut from one-third to one-half the length, one hundred and fifty-six per cent., and upon the larger sizes of crown glass two hundred and thirteen per cent. To what principle, but hostility to domestic labor, can we refer a system of duties which favors the admission of foreign wares, in proportion as their value has been increased by the em-

The avowed principle of the bill, that, namely, of providing for revenue alone, is not protection—it goes beyond this, and wars directly upon those interests which most require protection. A revenue duty must be so framed as to invite importation. If you discourage the the importation of a particular article, you diminish or destroy your revenue from it, and if you aim to draw the greatest amount of revenue from each description of will be cultivated, what grain, or pulse, or goods, you must so regulate your tariff as to roots, will be grown from year to year, and induce the greatest importation of those goods. An imploring look and an agonizing scream, the amount of produce is subject to no uncerthat went to the heart of every one present, tainty but that of the seasons. So the manproducer a preference over the domestic in told us all was over with the unfortunate man: ufacturing establishments are precisely gaug- our own market. A revenue tariff, then, is and the next minute the calm and mirror-like surface of the water was crimsoned with selves, yet they may be regarded as stationable of the party reached ry and constant when contrasted with our fully with the native, and is consequently and the boat in safety, but the fate of their com-panion, and the narrowness of their own escape, had such an effect upon them that two of the number were confined to their hamin the think the such an effect upon them that two of the number were confined to their hamin the number were confined to the number were confined t

> gue that like causes will produce like ef-fects. general, dare not openly avow hostility to home labor. Like the chief priests and scribes With us the picture is reversed. Our sta- of old, they "fear the people," and even prois in vain to deny that the bill is both calculaalculation.
>
> I repeat then, sir, with us all experiment is ted and designed to overthrow the whole prowhich may be fancied but cannot be fore- boarded his vessel. "Friend," said Ichabod, een.
>
> It is worthy of notice, while on this point, will not hurt thee, but I presume thee can

it. Continued interruptions of hisses, shouting and applause occured during his speech, and as he sat down.

Mr Garrison rose, amid a tremendous uproar, and denounced him in the most violent language. He said he was a wolf in sheep's clothing; a man who had dared to gag women. And he had come here legislation. She commends herself to the and who, is the case of the loar recusaint. North, by boasting of her achievements in the scause of abolition of human slavery; and to win favors at the South, she holds out the delusive hope that her influence will be thrown into the scale of universally free and unrestricted trade.

Sir, I have no fear that gentlemen who swallowed those camels will ever he strangled loved those camels and as this. The

Gentlemen are frequently attacked by it, they sicken, they suffer. In the words of the law, they languish and languishingly do live, but die never. In the long rows of our departed predecessors, in youder cemetry, you find the monuments of those who have failen a prey to death in all its varied shapes. Gout, apoplexy, consumption, fever, and even the hami of violence, each hath had its victims, but constitutional scruples, none. For such a disorder it would seem superfluous to pre-scribe. Besides, the very via medicatrix of nature sometimes originates milder forms of disease, by whose action the present humors of the system are carried off, and dangerous organic or chironic complaints are prevented or healed. Who knows but this constituional malady may serve some like prophyliatic or medicative purpose in our political system? These scruples are often of excellent use, by way of apology for voting with our party, and against the plainest reasons of general good, or the interests of our own constituents. Moreover, in debate, they are a good tub for the whale, and serve in a party seige to divert the attack from the weak-er points, the salient angles, of the fortress. It would therefore be hardly fair, were it practicable, to deprive gentlemen of so convenient a retreat when pressed by arguments which they are unable to answer.

But however serious gentlemen may be in

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insisting on constitutional objections, it can hardly be expected that the country will now on as unconstitutional a system sanctioned by the framers of the Constitution in the Congress of 1780, and approved by every President from Washington down to the inmortal successor of his own tillustrious prode essor," who has been, and is on both of every supposable question but two-the abolition of slavery in this District, namely, and the expediency of the selection of a certain favorite son, a certain northern man with southern principles, who shall at present be nameless, as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. On the former of these points I believe he is committed; and I rath-er think there are gentlemen hereal-enter, who, if they saw good cause, could tell how and why he became so. Asto the other question, I have never understood that he catestated any hesitation, unless it may be a friffing doubt, whether the people, upon "sober second thought," would confirm the nomination which the convention good to which the convention ought to make; and whether they would not under the influence of ancient prejudice or new delusion, reject the cashiered pilot who asks to be reinstated, and prefer rather a more experienced and trusty

There are certain kinds and branches of ndustry which as all men agree, lawfully may be and as a matter of expediency ought to be, protected. You secure to the nutber if. copy-wright in the coinage of his brain, and you guarantee to the inventor of a new proinvention against every competitor, whether nuffive or foreign. Here is protection in the odious form of an absolute monop by; yet no man questions its justice or is expediency. I am well aware that, in the case of the celebra ed cotton gin, southern chivalry thought fit practically to multing the patent law, and to deny to the mericons inventor all substantial reward for his valuable machine: but in general the policy of the law

is approved.
(Mr. Holmes here interposed, and of serv ed, that South Carolina had purchased the right to the cotton gin. And Mr Ruggrad-ded, that the same State had afterwards made a voluntary grant of \$20,000 to the inventor It was also suggested that North Carolina lo

Protection has, as I have before remarked. already done its work for the great stople of the south; and no man familiar with the tory of manufactures, and particularly of mechanical invention, can doubt that legislative protection has been the indispensible condition of the great prosperity and extended amount of the cotton trade. The encourage ment early afforded to the growth and work ing of cotton induced investments in this branch of manufacture, and it soon attained a considerable degree of importance. The mechanical ingenuity of this country and of England, now began to exert a a reciprocal influence. The admirable construction of our machinery, copied and improved from that of England, and the advantages enjoyed by our manufacturers in the abundance and apness of water power, compelled the Eu glish to improve their spinning and weather apparatus. This improvement reacted upon us, and, in like manner, led to new contrices; the whole process of converting cutton into cloths has been more than once com pletely revolutionized. The consequence production of cotten goods, and of course proportionally increased use of them. Cot on has, to a great extent, supplanted linen. which is more costly of production, and the less capable of elaboration by machinery.s have also been largely substituted for woolens, in the shape of cetten flauncis, and other thick fabries; and they are inter-woven with linen, with silk, with wool, with the fleece of the cashmere gost, and in feet with every textile substance. Cotton is used in vast quantities for batting and padding, for canvass, and innumerable other purpose which none thought of applying it until with-in the last few years. Hence there is a demand for this product almost without limit, and the planter both buys cheaper the manufactured article, and sells a vastly increased quantity of the raw material.

Such are the effects of protection; and cannot forbear to notice in this connexion a The enlarged consumption, and wear of cotton goods, has proportionally increased the supply of rags for the paper maker, and the raw material for the most important of all manufactures—the handmaid of that are which is the conservator of all art and all knowledge -is furnished in mexhaustable abundance, and at greatly reduced cost. Illustrations of this sort might be multiplied without limit, for there exists between the various branches of productive industry the same common bond, which, according to an ancient philasophical orator, unites the entire body of the

eral arts into one harmonious whole. But, sir, is not this very bill designed to protect a particular branch of capital indus-try, and that at the sacrifice of all others ! It is hinted that FOREIGN TEADY is largely inpain-terested in the overthrow of our protective ortal. system, and for that very trade protection is